

SMJALOWSKY, M.

Poland

SMJALOWSKY, M., author of "Investigation of the mechanism of hydrogen evolution on an iron cathode" (Summaries in English), presented at the 4th ~~Electrochemical~~ Conference, Moscow, -1-6 Octo. 1956. Electrochemical

SOURCE: Program of the 4th Int'l Conference on Electrochemistry, Moscow, 1-6 Oct. 1956, Unclassified.

Smialowski, Michal

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*Not
done*

12304* (Polish.) Defects in Iron Wire Caused by the Penetration of Cathodic Hydrogen Into the Outer Layer. Odkształcanie się żelaznego drutu pod wpływem wnikania katodowego wodoru do warstwy powierzchniowej. Aleksander Krupkowski and Michal Smialowski, *Archivum Hutnictwa*, v. 1, no. 2, 1956, p. 105-110.

2

Measurements on annealed armco-iron rods during cathodic polarization in dilute sulfuric acid with arsenic trioxide added. Most probable H pressure in the blisters is between 10^5 and 10^7 atmospheres.

*SM
P12
etc*

Smyalovskiy, M.

Category: Poland

B-12

Abstr Jour: R Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7676

Author : Smyalovskiy, M.

Inst : Polish Academy of Sciences

Title : On the Existence of a Quantitative Correlation Between the Overvoltage of Hydrogen and Its Solubility in Metals

Orig Pub: Byull. Pol'skoy AN, 1956, Section 3, Vol 4, No 1, 43-46.

Abstract: On the basis of the interpretation of the results of partially published work by the author (RZhKhim, 1954, 37495; 37496; 1955, 31330; 31331; RZhMet, 1956, 1659) and that of other authors on the measurement of the overvoltage (η) of hydrogen on metallic cathodes, the theory is advanced that in the case of metals with low η dehydrated protons can penetrate into the interior of the cathode, forming inter-metallic compounds of the type MH_x according to the reaction: $x(H_3O)^+ + xe^-; M \rightarrow M(H^+e)x$ (1) (solid solution of MH_x in metal); followed by the diffusion of the hydrogen from the interior of the metal to the surface ($M(H^+e)x \rightarrow MH$) and the formation of H_2 molecules by recombination or electrochemical desorption. The η measured for a given

Card : 1/2

-8-

Category: Poland

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510003-9"

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Abstr Jour: R Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7676

metal depends on both the rate of reactions (1) and $H_3O^+ + e + M \rightarrow MH$ (i.e., on the solubility of protons in the given metal) and on the rate of desorption (i.e., on the properties of the metal surface as a catalyst for the recombination of atomic hydrogen).

Card : 2/2

-9-

Erosion-corrosion phenomena caused by neutral salt solutions which carry solids in suspension. M. Śmiałowski and J. Ściżka. (Polytech. Warsaw). Prace Inst. Chem. 35, 569-71(1958).—The salt used in these investigations was NaCl, the solid suspension was carborundum or quartz sand. Two steels were investigated, analyzing (2nd steel in parentheses) C 0.44 (0.37), Mn 0.53 (0.64), Si 0.30 (0.17), P 0.018 (0.014), S 0.016 (0.019), Cr 0.10 (1.14), and Ni 0.16 (0.16)%. The steel samples were rotating against each other in a 3% soln. of NaCl which contained either SiC or sand, at 300 r.p.m. The steel with the higher Cr resists this combined attack better; any surface hardness imparted to such steels by a quenching in H₂O or oil imparts to them just a temporary protection. Werner Jacobsen.

SMIALOWSKI, M.

"Tasks of the 3d Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences in the light of discussion on the reform of the Polish Academy of Sciences."

p. 111 (Kosmos. Serbia B: Przyroda Nieożywiona) Vol. 3, no. 2, 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

SMIALOWSKI, M.

POLAND/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry.

B-12

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7313.

Author : B. Baranowski, Z. Szklarska-Smialowska, M. Smialowski.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Poland.

Title : Diffusion Constant of Hydrogen in Iron Cathodes.

Orig Pub: Bull. Acad. polon. sci., 1957, Cl. 3, 5, No 2, 191-196, XVII.

Abstract: The diffusion constant in iron at 20° was determined from the liberation rate (LR) of H₂ from Fe wire, which had been preliminarily saturated with hydrogen by cathode polarization in 1 n. H₂SO₄ + As₂O₃. LR was determined volumetrically, Fe being immersed in water. Two stages of H₂ desorption from Fe with D_I = 5.0 · 10⁻⁷ and D_{II} = 0.6 · 10⁻⁸ sq.cm per sec were revealed. D_I and D_{II} computed from the time necessary for the maximum stationary elongation of the Fe wire at the cathod polarization in 1 n. H₂SO₄ + As₂O₃ (RZh-Khim, 1955, 31330) are magnitudes of

Card : 1/2

-10-

Smialowski, M.

18 18 6
 Mechanism of intercrystalline corrosion of mild steel by ammonium nitrate. M. Smialowski and T. Opatowska (Inst. Phys. Chem., Warsaw). Corrosion et anti-corrosion 5, 70-81 (1957).—in order to elucidate the mechanism of intercryst. corrosion occurring even without stress, when the film of NH_4NO_3 covering the metal is thin, polarization studies of coarse and fine-grain Fe were undertaken. It was found that single crystals manifest a stronger cathodic polarization than polycryst. samples and that polarization capacity is the function of crystallographic orientation. It is believed that O plays a predominant role in the intercryst. corrosion of mild steel by NH_4NO_3 . —A. Goldwasi

pg 18
 0016

SMIALOWSKI, M.
SMIALOWSKI, M.

Comments on the letter to the editor entitled "The Potential of a Metallic Electrode Immersed in a Solution of Foreign Ions" By W. Tomassi and O. Swierszczewska, also remarks by W. Tomassi and O. Swierszczewska.

p. 365 (Roczniki Chemii) Vol. 31, no. 1, 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

SMIALOWSKI M.

E

Country : Poland
 Registry :

45243

Author :

: S. Sklarska-Smialowska, Z. and Smialowski, M.

Instit. : Polish Academy of Sciences

Title : Creation of Stresses in Nickel Cathodes Due to Hydrogenation

Orig. Pub. : Bull Acad Polon Sci, Ser Sci Chim Geol et Geograph, 6, No 7, 427-432, XXXVI-XXXVII (1958)

Abstract : The deflection (D) of Ni specimens (ox lx 0.01) has been used as a measure of the stress (P) set up in the surface layer as a result of the absorption of electrolytic hydrogen during cathodic polarization at $i = 0.1 \cdot 10^{-3} - 16 \cdot 10^{-3}$ amp/cm² in 0.1 N H₂SO₄ and in 0.1 N H₂SO₄ with the addition of 0.03 gm/liter As₂O₃ or of 0.05 gm/liter thiourea. The data obtained have been used in the calculation of the coefficient of diffusion D of hydrogen in Ni at room temperature (about 10^{-10}).

Card: 1/3

Card: 2/3

SMIALOWSKI, M.

422
1-10-53

The action of cathodically evolved hydrogen on iron and nickel as special cases of corrosion-embrittlement of metals. Michael Smialowski (Polish Acad. Sci., Warsaw). *Chem. & Ind. (London)* 1959, 1078-83.—H embrittlement of Ni and iron was studied by electrochem. and metallurgical methods. Embrittlement produced little or no measurable effect on the apparent ultimate tensile stress, or on the results of the notched-bar impact and fatigue tests. Brittleness was detd. quant. by a sensitive torsion test in which a wire specimen was fastened at one end, the other being rotated around the wire axis until breaking occurred. The elongation of iron rods resulting from cathodic hydrogenation in NH_4SO_4 soln. contg. As or other catalytic poison was detd. by inductance measurements. The ability of the poisoning element to cause deformation of an iron cathode appears to be directly related to the binding force of the hydride of this element. Thus, the order of relative poisoning effect was $S > P > As > Se > Sb > Te > Bi$. O and N, which form compds. with H having binding force const. greater than that in H, have no measurable poisoning effect. Two samples of iron having different concns. of S and other impurities showed equal degrees of embrittlement but differ-

ent elongations. This is because embrittlement depends on the degree of satn. of the metal phase with at. or ionic H,

whereas elongation results from formation of blow-holes filled with mol. H at internal defects of the metallic structure. In the case of Ni the satn. process is different: the soly. of H is greater, but its diffusion rate is much lower than in Fe. Also, no blowholes are formed and no dimensional changes occur. The stresses produced in Ni cathodes were studied by immersing a plate, one side of which was coated with chlorinated rubber, in acid soln. contg. a catalytic poison, polarizing, and noting the resulting curvature. The loss of ductility observed in soft materials may be primarily due to internal stresses created in the metal phase by introduction of H atoms or ions. The state of a metal satd. with H would then be similar to the cold-worked condition. The damaging effect of H is much more severe with quenched steels. Thus, C steel quenched in oil at 800°, loaded to 20% of the tensile strength, and subjected to cathodic polarization in NH_4SO_4 soln. contg. As at a c.d. of 0.1 amp./sq. cm., cracked after 50 sec. Plots of time to fracture vs. tempering temp. were S-shaped, with time to fracture increasing with tempering temp. over the major part of the range. Similar results were obtained with Ni-Cr steel. All present theories of embrittlement are unable to account for this behavior. Martin-Allen

Distr: 4E2c

Penetration depth of cathodically evolved hydrogen into nickel films. B. Baranowski and M. Szwajkowski (Inst. Chem. Fizycnei PAN, Warsaw). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Sér. sci., Chim., géol. et géograph.* 7, 683-7(1959)(in English).
 Wires of electropolished Cu heated for 1 hr. at 400° in H, electroplated with Ni, 0.7-88.1 μ , and heated for 1 hr. at 300° and 0.01-0.1 mm. Hg, were charged cathodically at 0.02 amp./sq. cm. in 1N H₂SO₄ with thiourea, 0.2 g./l., and the amt. of desorbed H was detd. The plot of H: Ni at. ratio, x , against thickness, showed a const. x of 0.7 for 0.7-30 μ and a hyperbolic decrease for thicker layers. The limiting thickness was estd. at 34.1, 35.4, and 28.4 μ . With As₂O₃ instead of thiourea, much smaller penetration (about 1-2 μ) was observed. J. Stecki

alt

SMIALOWSKI, M.

Distr: 4E2c(m)

Corrosion kinetics of iron in ammonium nitrate solution:
B. Hranowski, T. Ostrowska, and M. Smialowski (Inst.
Chem. Fizycy P.A.N. Warsaw). *Bull. acad. polon. sci.,
Ser. sci. Chim., geol. et geograph.* 7, 811-16 (1959) (in Eng-
lish).—Fe contg. C 0.06, Mn 0.35, P 0.018, S 0.027, Cr
0.05, Ni 0.08, Cu 0.17, and Al 0.02%, was kept in 0-12N
NH₄NO₃ in Ar atm., and the amt. dissolved detd. as 2,2'-
bipyridine. A 2-3-fold increase in dissoln. rate was caused
by stirring. No insol. deposits on the metal surface were
formed. Expts. with addns. of (NH₄)₂SO₄ and (or) NaNO₃
suggested that the rate-controlling step involved NH₄⁺ ion.
The process is not diffusion-controlled. J. Stecki

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MJC(JD)

SMIALOWSKI, M.

reports to be presented at the 2nd Intl Congress on Catalysis, Paris, France, 4-9-Jul '60.

Poland

MAKOWSKI, B., SIKORSKI, M., and SZLANSKA-SZALOWSKA, Z. - "Properties of nickel layers electrolytically hydrogenated in the presence of poisons" (Section II)
 MAKOWSKI, B., SIKORSKI, J., BAREK, J., and SZLANSKA-SZALOWSKA, Z. - "Electronic processes accompanying the catalytic dehydrogenation of alcohols on semiconducting oxide catalysts" (Section II)
 MAKOWSKI, B. - "On the process of catalytic hydrogenation of sulfur dioxide with acids in iron sulfate solution" (Section III)
 MAKOWSKI, B. - "On trace catalysts" (Section II)
 MAKOWSKI, B., SIKORSKI, J., and SZLANSKA-SZALOWSKA, Z. - "The gaseous phase transformation of a mixture of 3-picolins and 4-picolins in the presence of amines and air in a mixture of corresponding nitriles" (Section II)
 MAKOWSKI, B., and SIKORSKI, J. - "Hydrogen transfer in gaseous phase between alcohols and compounds containing carbonyl groups" (Section I)
 MAKOWSKI, B., and SIKORSKI, J. - "Studies on electric conductivity and catalytic activity of promoted tin oxide during isopropanol dehydrogenation" (Section III)
 MAKOWSKI, B. - "Study of selectivity and activity of copper catalysts in dehydrogenation reaction" (Section III)
 MAKOWSKI, B., and SIKORSKI, J. - "Influence of dimensions of pores on the catalytic power of active carbon in the oxidation of sulfur hydrogen by oxygen" (Section II)

RACZYNSKI, W.; SMIALOWSKI, M.

Hydrogen absorption and embrittlement produced in iron by electrolytic charging. Bul chim PAN 8 no.4:209-214 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences.
Presented by M. Smialowski.

(Hydrogen) (Absorption and adsorption) (Iron)
(Electrolysis)

SMIALOWSKI, Michal, prof.dr.

From studies on the mechanism of hydrogen penetration into metals during electrolysis. Wiad chem 14 no.5:273-278 My '60.

1. Kierownik Katedry Materialoznawstwa Chemicznego, Politechnika, Warszawa i członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

SMIALOWSKI, M.

(17)

1. The first of the two main tasks of the Polish People's Republic is the development of the economy and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
2. The second task is the development of the culture and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
3. The third task is the development of the science and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
4. The fourth task is the development of the art and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
5. The fifth task is the development of the sports and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
6. The sixth task is the development of the tourism and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
7. The seventh task is the development of the health care and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
8. The eighth task is the development of the education and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
9. The ninth task is the development of the social services and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.
10. The tenth task is the development of the foreign relations and the improvement of the living standards of the Polish people.

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P/501/61/000/037/003/003
D300/D307

AUTHOR: Śmiałowski, Michał

TITLE: Studies of the form in which hydrogen occurs in metals

SOURCE: Kraków. Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza. Zeszyty naukowe. no. 37, 1961. Metalurgia i odlewnictwo. no. 7, 147-158

TEXT: The present paper is partly a review and partly a discussion of earlier work. Investigations of hydrogen concentration in Fe and Ni wires of various diameters and in Ni layers of variable thickness presaturated cathodically with hydrogen in the presence of catalyst poisons suggested that hydrogen may occur in Fe group metals as (a) interstitial solid solution α , (b) hydrogen-rich β -phase, and (c) free gas, in structural defects of the metal. Form (a) affects the plastic properties most strongly being most mobile, while (c) is not directly active. The β -phase is less mobile than α , and its formation is governed by chemical kinetics.

Card 1/2

Studies of the form ...

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D300/D307

It tends to form preferentially over α as the temperature is lowered. Assumption of the existence of these 3 forms allows a qualitative explanation of the effect of hydrogen on the physico-mechanical characteristics of the Fe group metals. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 23 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 13 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION:

Warszawa, Instytut Chemii Fizycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Warsaw, Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/002/070/1:
KCC6/K101

AUTHORS: Smialowski, M., Gasior, E.

TITLE: The effect of hydrogen on the properties of steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 31, abstract 21187
("Prace Inst. huth.", 1961, v. 13, no. 2, 89 - 103, Polish; Russian,
English summary)

TEXT: On the basis of literature data a Fe-H phase diagram is presented for 1 atm H pressure and the effect of H on the mechanical properties of steel and corrosion-crack sensitivity is analyzed. A separate investigation is made of the effect of H on the properties of austenite steels. Existing hypotheses on hydrogen brittleness are exposed. A particularly detailed analysis is made of inhibited failure. There are 71 references.

M. Shapiro

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/012/025/085
A06/A191

AUTHORS: Smialowski, M., Gasior, E., Woclawski, A., Mlynarczyk, Z.

TITLE: The effect of cold hardening upon the retarded failure of steel that was hydrogen-saturated by electrolysis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 47, abstract 121283 ("Prace inst. hutn.", 1962, 14, no. 2, 95 - 100, Polish; summaries in Russian and English)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of the degree of cold hardening upon the proneness to retarded failure of carbon steel (0.45 and 0.85% C) in hydrogen-saturated specimens (by the method of cathodic polarization). Wires 1.5 - 3 mm in diameter, were tested. The wires were heat-treated under different conditions and then cold-hardened by drawing (up to 70%). It was established that with a higher degree of cold hardening there is an increased period of time between the beginning of cathodic polarization until the breakdown of the specimen (under tension at stresses which are 20 - 80% of σ_b). At low and medium degrees of cold hardening (up to about 50%) the increasing time of retarded failure is in-

Card 1/2

The effect of cold hardening upon the...

S/137/62/000/012/025/085
AC06/A101

significant at a higher degree of deformation. At a high degree of cold hardening this period increases sharply. The critical degree of cold hardening, corresponding to a sharp increase in the time of retarded failure, depends upon the preceding heat-treatment and initial stress. Preliminary long-lasting H_2 -saturation of unloaded specimens causes, during subsequent tests for retarded failure (under conditions of continuing H_2 -saturation), a sharp decrease in time until the failure, independent of the heat treatment applied to the steel, and whether or not it was subjected to cold hardening. There are 15 references.

From the summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SMIALOWSKI, Michal

New materials of maximum chemical and thermal resistance. Przem chem
41 no.11:667-668 N '62.

SMIALOWSKI, Michal

The significance of chemistry and chemical research; the condition
of such in Poland and the role of the Polish Academy of Sciences.
Review Pol Academy 8 no.2:1-12 Ap-Je '63.

SMIALOWSKI, Michal

Organization of higher education and research on technology in the
United States. Nauka polska 11 no.1:141-150 Ja-F '63.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

SMIALOWSKI, Michal

Importance of chemistry and chemical research, their present state
in Poland and role of The Polish Academy of Sciences. Nauka polska
11 no.2:1-27 Mr-Apr '63.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

SMIALOWSKI, Michal, prof. dr.

Chemical research and the industry. Problemy 19 no.2:71-84
'63.

1. Kierownik Katedry Materialoznawstwa, Politechnika, Warszawa,
czlonek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa, sekretarz
Wydzialu III Polskiej Akademii Nauk, dryrektor Instytutu Chemii
Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

BARBAG, Jozef; PIOTROWSKI, Stefan; SMIALOWSKI, Michal (Warszawa)

Present state of the sciences belonging to the scope of activities
of Department III of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Nauka polska
12 no.2:48-81 '64.

SMIALOWSKI, Wladyslaw (Gliwice)

The floor of apartment buildings in the light of modern
utilization requirements. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36
no. 4:202-208 Ap '64.

SMIALOWSKI, Włodzimierz

Morphology of the trapezius with special reference to its constitutional characteristics. Fol.morph.,Warsz. 6 no.3: 163-180 '55.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Prawidłowej A.M. w Łodzi, Kierownik: prof. dr T. Wasilewski.

(BACK, muscles, trapezius, anat. & constitutional aspects)

(BODY CONSTITUTION, constitutional aspects of trapezius)

SOKOLOWSKI, Janusz; PUROWSKA, Maria; SMIATACZ, Zygfryd

Benzylidene derivatives of N-glucosides. Matem fiz chem
Gdansk 2 117-121 '62.

1. Department of Organic chemistry, School of Education, Gdansk.

SOKOLOWSKI, Janusz; FIALKIEWICZ, Zofia; SMIATACZ, Zygfryd; WASIELEWSKI,
Czeslaw

Configuration and conformation of N-glycosides. Pt. 1. Roczniki
chemii 37 no.5:515-523 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Normal School, Gdansk.

SOKOLOWSKI, Janusz; SMIATACZ, Zygfryd; SZAFRANEK, Janusz

Configuration and conformation of M-glycosides. Pt. 2. Rocz
chemii 37 no.5:525-536 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Normal School, Gdansk.

SMICHKUS, V., brigadir

It is easy to work if there is a clear objective ahead. Sov.profsoiuzy
17 no.4:14-15 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Brigada kommunisticheskogo truda Luganskogo tonkosukonnogo kombinata.
(Lugansk--Textile industry) (Socialist competition)

RADOCHOVA, D.; CHROBAK, L.; SMID, A.; SVANDA, J.

Survival of Cr51-labelled erythrocytes in pernicious anemia
with positive direct Coombs' test. Vnitřní lek. 11 no.1:
37-40 Ja '65

1. I. Vnitřní klinika LFRU v Hradci Kralove (prednosta-
prof. MUDr. Frant. Cernik, VI. DVU J.E.Purkyne v Hradci
Kralove).

SMID, Alois

Talk on the operations of transportation centers. Siln
doprava 11 no.10:7-9 S '63.

SMID, Antonin

Capt ANTONIN SMID, MD.

"The Effects of Fatigue on Blood Formation of Irradiated Animals," by Capt Antonin Smid, MD, "Jan Ev. Purkyne" Military Medical Academy [in Hradec Kralove], Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol XXV, No 10, Oct 56, pp 449-452

The author describes tests to determine whether the harmful effects of radiation on blood formation are greater in animals under physical strain. The tests were carried out on rats receiving doses of 800, 600, 400, and 200 roentgens, with a period of 2 minutes 40 seconds for each 100 roentgens. The rats were fatigued by swimming both before and after irradiation, blood samples were taken at various intervals for a period of several days, and blood tests, including examinations of the bone marrow, were run each time. In conclusion, the author says that damage caused by radiation is increased by fatigue.

Sum 1258

CSSR

SALAVEC, M.; RADOCHOVA, D.; SMID, A.; SVANDA, J.

I. and III Internal Clinic of the Medical Faculty, Charles University
(I a III interni klinika lekarske fakulty University Karlovj), Hradec
Kralove, dept. director: docent Dr F. Cernik; Military Medical Research
and Postgraduate Institute (Vojensky lekarsky vyzkumny a doskolovaci
ustav), Hradec Kralove (for all)

Prague, Fysiatricky Vestnik, No 6, 1962, pp 330-333

"Participation of the Haemolytic Component in the Occurence of Anemia in
Rheumatoid Arthritis"

4

MRAZ, Josef; SMID, Antonin; TKADLECEK, Ludvik

Some comments on experimental bone marrow transplantation.
Sborn.ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. (Hrad.Kral.) 6
no.3:Supplement:373-380 '63.

1. Katedra radioviologicka; vedouci: MUDr. J.Mraz, CSc.

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RADOCHOVA, Dagmar; SMID, Antonín; CHROBAK, Ladislav; KORINEK, Jan;
PROCHAZKA, Jaroslav, prof. MUDr., DrSc.

A contribution to the examination of anemia in patients after
operations with the use of ~~extracorporeal~~ circulation. Sborn.
ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 9 no.1:127-132 '64.

1. I. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. F.Cerník)
Lekarske fakulty Karlovy university; Ustav hematologie a
krevni transfuze, Lekarske fakulty Karlovy University,
Praha (prednosta: prof. MUDr. J. Horejsi, DrSc.) a Chirur-
gicka klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. J. Prochazka, DrSc.).

RADOCHOVA, Dagmar; SMID, Antonin; CHROBAK, Ladislav.

Erythrokinetics in old age with the aid of Cr51 and Fe59. Sborn.
ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 9 no.1:357-368 '64.

1. I. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. F.Cernik) a
Radiobiologicka klinika (prednosta: MUDr. J. Mraz, CSc)
Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

SMID, B.

Roentgenometric investigation of natural copper phosphates. p.67.
(Casopis Ceskoslovenskych Ustavu Astronomickych, Vol. 67, No. 5, 1957, Praha,
Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

SMID, B.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

PERIODICAL: VESTNIK. Vol. 33, no. 3, 1958

SMID, B. Silicification as a factor depreciating ore veins, p. 213.

Monthly List of East European Accessions(EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, Feb. 59, Unclass.

SMID, Bohumil

Survey of the geology and petrography of Teschenite rocks at the
northern foot of the Beskydy Mountains. Geol prace 63:53-60
'62.

SMID, Bohuslav, inz.

Ten years of the Industrial School of Founding in Brno.
Slevarenstvi 12 no.6:242 Je '64.

SMID, E.

Situation of the Korean Health Service during Czechoslovak aid. Cas.
lek. cesk. 97 no.35:1091 29 Aug 58.

1. Nemocnice Cs. cerveneho krize v Condzimu.
(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL
Czech. aid to Korean Health Serv. (Cz))

SMID, Fr. (OUNZ Kladno - nemocnice)

Experience with the Kuntscher technic of open intramedullary nailing.
Rozhl. chir. 37 no.6:407-416 June 58. .

1. Ortopedicko-traumatologicke odd. OUNZ Kladno, prednosta Dr. L. Seidl.
(FRACTURES, surg.
intramedullary nailing, Kuntscher technic (Cz))

SMID, J.

SMID, J. Mechanizers in the Bilovec machine-tractor station are moving to a new station. p. 23.

Vol. no. 1, Jan. 1957
MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

JIROVEC, Otto; HORACKOVA, Milada; JIROVCOVA, Marie; JIRA, Jindrich;
SMID, Jiri; VALENTOVA, Jirina; VOSTA, Jaroslav

A study of the toxoplasmin reaction. II. Examination of some groups
from the normal population. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 10 no.3:
197-205 '61.

1. Protozoologicka laborator CSAV v Praze. Detske oddeleni fakultni
polikliniky ONZ-UNV hl. m. Prahy. Gynekologicke oddeleni OUNZ v.
Havlickove Brade. Krajska hyg.-epid. stanice v Ceskych Budejovicich.
(TOXOPLASMOSIS immunol.)

REF ID: A66111

JAN 1950, Brno

Obituary of Docent. Novotny Francisek, M. D., Founder and Director
of the Central Roentgenological State Faculty Hospital in Brno. Lek.
listy 5:13, p. 398-399

CLM 19, 5, Nov., 1950

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 3/11 Cardiovasc. dis. Nov 59

3195. Unusual X-ray symptoms of a cardiac thrombus (independent rapid 'whirling' motion of the thrombus) Ungewöhnliche Röntgensymptomatologie eines Herzthrombus. (Selbständige schnellende Wirbelbewegung des Thrombus). SMID J. Zentr.-Röntgeninst., Fak.-Krankenh., Brno *Fortschr. Röntgenstr.* 1959, 90/1 (38-41) Illus. 4

The unusual roentgenographic appearances of a heavily calcified intracardiac thrombus, lying free in the right atrium, is described. It was attached by a narrow pedicle and showed a rapid whirling type of movement. This movement, which was easily seen during fluoroscopy, contributed materially to the correct diagnosis, which was confirmed operatively and histologically. (XIV, 18)

THURZO,V.; SMIDA,J. SMIDOVA,V.; SIMKOVIC,D.

Biological properties of fowl tumor virus B77. Bratisl.lek.
listy 2 no.12:697-701 '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav onkologicky v Bratislave; riaditel, clen
koresp. SAV, doc.MUDr.V.Thurzo.

*

Chem A SMID, Jaromir

14

Review of methods for purifying phenolic wastes Jaromir Smid. *Palina* 31, 35-6(1951).—Solvent extrn. of phenolic matter (I) from waste H_2O is predicated upon low cost, absence of a solvent- H_2O emulsion, low soly. of solvent in H_2O , a large difference in sp. gr. between solvent and H_2O , insensitivity to temp. change, resistance of solvent to hydrolysis by alkali and H_2O , and a favorable distribution coeff. for I in the solvent. The main extrn. solvents are BuOAc, tritolol phosphate, and $C_{10}H_8$ and similar hydrocarbons. I can be destroyed or removed by biol., phys.-chem., oxidative, or chem. methods. The biol. method depends on bacterial oxidation of I in an acetated system, promoted by the addn. of ammonium phosphate or nitrogenous wastes. Asbestos or paper pulp can be used as bacterial carrier. The phys.-chem. method depends upon absorption of I on solid agents such as activated C. Oil and tar prevent regeneration of C with $C_{10}H_8$ and must be absent. Brown-coal dust has been shown to have absorptive properties for I. In an oxidative method I is said to be converted by aeration to removable polymers. In the chem. methods I may be pptd. with Ph acetate and the excess Ph pptd. with Na_2SO_4 , or I may be chlorinated and then removed by an adsorbent. Removal of I by polymerization with CH_2O has been reported. In another method, special resins from which I can be regenerated can be used.

James I. Teal

1951

F SMID, Jaromir

H

1896. FINAL PURIFICATION OF ETHANOLIC WASTE WATER. Smid, J.
(Pattva (Fuel), May/June 1961, vol. 31, 137-138). (L).

SMID, J.
SMID, J.

SMID, J., RADL, V.

" Characteristics and Testing of Our First Strong Basic Ion Exchange Resin

OAL," p. 179.

(Chemicky Prumysl, Vol.3, No.5, May. 1953, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol.2, No.9
Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

SMID, JAROMIR, ed.

Menice iontu, jejich vlastnosti a pouziti. Josef Burianek (et al. vyd. 1.)
Praha, Statni nakl. technicke literatury, 1954. 629 p. (Ion exchangers,
their properties and use. 1st ed. illus., bibl., footnotes, indexes, tables.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12
December 1956

SMID, Jaroslav, Inz.

Operational measurement of small electric resistances. Sdel
tech 12 no.8:305-306 Ag '64

PORUBA, Bohumil, inz.; SMID, Jaroslav

Design of the Ostrava locomotive depot. Zel dop tech 12
no.11:305-306 '64.

1. Locomotive depot, Ostrava.

SMID, Jaroslav, inz.

Transistor megohmmeter 8 kv. Elektrotechnik 17 no.9:268
S '62.

1. Vychodoceske elektrarny Trutnov.

Z/039/63/024/004/006/007
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Šmíd, Jaroslav, Engineer
TITLE: Load characteristics of cascade rectifiers
PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, v. 24, no. 4, 1963, 225 - 228
TEXT: The basic properties of cascade rectifiers are described, paying special attention to their application as very high DC voltage sources. Electrical phenomena in cascade rectifiers under various loads and various numbers of stages are investigated with respect to the component parts used and the supply frequency. The responses calculated for cascade rectifiers with 2 to 10 stages have been confirmed by experiment. The results show that to permit accurate judgment of the activity of each cascade rectifier, the calculations have to be supplemented by data measured directly on the components used. The characteristics given in the paper may serve as a base for preliminary design for any cascade rectifier. 2-to 4-stage circuits are favourable in numerous practical applications, whilst a larger number of stages are favourable only for use as static voltage sources. It is advantageous to use a higher supply frequency since in this case the
Card 1/2

Load characteristics of

Z/039/63/024/004/006/007
E073/E335

capacitance can be much lower. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Východočeské energetické závody, n.p., Trutnov
(East Bohemian Powerengineering Plants, Trutnov)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1962

Card 2/2

1-51832-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016853

CZ/0014/64/000/008/0305/0306

AUTHOR: Smid, Jaroslav (Engineer)

TITLE: Service measurement of miniature resistors

SOURCE: Sdelovaci technika, no. 8, 1964, 305-306

TOPIC TAGS: electric resistance, resistance bridge, resistor

ABSTRACT: Described are methods of measuring low electric resistance. Advantages of various types of circuits are compared and their usefulness in electronic regulation is pointed out. Resistance of conductors is analyzed and measuring methods described, including the use of magnetic amplifiers. Also described is an A. C. bridge with the resistance transformation, including the main principles to be observed in designing it. Orig. art. has 6 figures and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

JPES

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6033605

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/66/000/001/0043/0054

AUTHOR: Simek, Ivan--Shimek, T. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava); Smid, Jaroslav--Shmid, Ya. (Engineer; Bratislava) 32

ORG: [Simek] Department of Organic Technology, Slovak Technical University,
Bratislava (Katedra organickej technologic Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej);
[Smid] Slovak Petroleum n.p., Bratislava (Slovnaft, n.p.) B

TITLE: Influence of atacticity and crystallinity upon the dynamic and mechanical properties of polypropylene

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 1, 1966, 43-54

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, crystalline polymer, mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The dynamic and mechanical properties of polypropylene determined by the method of free torsional vibrations are related to the densimetric and extraction data of polypropylene characteristic for its atacticity and crystallinity. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 34,805]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 23Jul65 / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001

LC
Card 1/1

0920-16-49

MORAVEC, Vaclav; SMID, Jiri

Experience with planning , controlling and evaluation of the
collective operation of machinery. Prace mzda 10 no.12:544-
548 D '62.

1. Vyrobní hospodarska jednotka Vlana, Brno.

POUPA, Vladimir; SMID, Josef

Operational measurement in the automatic telephone network of
the Czechoslovak Railroads. Zel dop tech. 11 no.8:247-249 '63.

SMID, J.

2nd National Conference on Monocrystals in Turnov. p. 21

SDELOVACI TECHNIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959
Uncl.

SMID, J.; HIEA, L.; NITKA, J.

Technique in creating standards for manual glass production. p. 74.
SKLAR A KOTRAK. (Ministerstvo lehkého průmyslu) Praha. Vol. 5, no.
11, Nov. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

SMID, J.; HIZA, L.; VITEK, J.

Technique of determining standards in manual production of glassware.
p. 132. SKLAR A KERMANIK. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha.
Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

✓ Morphology of barite from Příbram [Czechoslovakia]
Josef Šmíd (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague). *Stavba
vysoké školy chem. technol. v Praze 1957*, 81-111. — Morpho-
logical study of 130 crystals; 45 forms were found.
M. Hudlický

2

15
✓ Morphology of synthetic quartz. Josef Šmilg (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague). ~~Storník Vysoké školy chem. technol. v Praze 1957, 141-4.~~ Synthetic quartz crystals produced by growing on a seed of quartz ground perpendicularly to the optical axis are characterized by the following shape: m (1010), R (1011), r (0111), s (1120), z (1121).

and trapezohedra having indexes between (5181) and (8181).
M. Hudlický

3

gig

Symmetry and twinning of ammonium dihydrogen phosphate crystals. Josef Šmíd (Výzkumný ústav pro minerály, Turnov, Czechoslovakia. *Chemie (Prague)* 10, 859-63(1958). NH₄H₂PO₄ was shown by means of a 2-circle goniometer to crystallize in tetragonal-disphenoidal class of the tetragonal system. Etching patterns substantiate tetragonal symmetry. Twinning occurs according to planes {112}, {101}, {201}, and {301}. I. M. Hais

TA
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4626

716

SMID, Josef

A new method of examining crystal surface. Sbor chem tech no.3, part
2:81-84 '59.

1. Katedra mineralogie, Vysoka skla chemicko-technologicka, Praha
a Vyzkumny ustav pro mineraly v Turnove.

SMID, J.

Development of the synthesis of monocrystals in Soviet Union. Chem prum
11 no.11:581-582 N '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro mineraly, Turnov.

S/081/62/000/022/030/088
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Šmíd, Josef, Kvapil, Josef, Hnízdil, Jindřich

TITLE: Method of preventing formation of parasitic crystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 292, abstract
22194 (Czechoslovak patent 98594; February 15, 1961)

TEXT: When single crystals are grown by existing methods, particularly in crystallizers operating at a high temperature under thermostatic conditions, parasitic crystals may form on the walls of the apparatus and on the surface of the mother liquor, lowering the product yield and hampering the process. This defect is eliminated by allowing an unsaturated layer to form on the surface of the mother liquor as a result of constant dripping of a solvent which condenses on the surface of a cooler in the upper part of the vapor space of a crystallizer. The tubes of the cooler are best arranged along the walls of the apparatus. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

L 18113-66 EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) JD

ACC NR: AP6010388

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/65/015/006/0440/0443

AUTHOR: Pilous, V. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Smid, J.

ORG: Research Institute, V. I. Lenin Works, Plzen (Zavody V. I. Lenina, Vyzkumny ustav)

TITLE: Fatigue limit of welded joints of Czechoslovak structural steel CSN 41 1523/

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 6, 1965, 440-443

TOPIC TAGS: structural steel, weld heat treatment, metal heat treatment, welding technology, fatigue test, mechanical fatigue, CNS 41 1523.1 structural steel, CNS 41 1373 structural steel

ABSTRACT:

The fatigue limits of CSN 41 1523.1 and CSN 41 1373 steels are specified and compared with the fatigue limits of butt welds of these materials. The presented values were verified in a series of tests at the authors' institute. There is a pronounced

Card 1/2

L 18113-66
ACC NR: AP6010388

relationship between the fatigue limit and the employed welding technology and subsequent heat treatment. Values obtained for parts after flame straightening, also are given. Fields of application are pointed out where weldable steels of higher strength could be used to advantage. This paper was presented by E. Jelinek, Engineer. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 20, 11 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

UDC: 669.14.018.29: 621.791.056.001: 539.43

LC

SMID, Karel, inz.; JOKL, Miloslav, inz. CSc.

Microclimate of worksites in metallurgical plants. Zdravot tech 7
no.5:208-216 '64.

Protection from radiating heat, designing directives: Branch
Standard UNC 43 9005. Ibid.:236-238.

1. State Institute Hutni projekt Prague and Institute of Industrial
Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Prague.

OPPL, Ladislav, inz. dr CSc.; SMID, Karel, inz.

Aeration of rolling mills. Hut listy 19 no.1:48-50 Ja'64.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani, Praha (for Oppl).
2. Statni ustav pro projektovani hutnich zavodu Hutni projekt, Praha (for Smid).

SMID, Karel, inz.; OPPL, Ladislav, inz. dr. CSc.

Aeration of steel plants. Hut listy 19 no. 2: 126-128 F '64.

1. Hutni projekt, Praha (for Smid).
2. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani, Praha (for Oppl).

L 62762-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021408

CZ/0034/64/000/012/0877/0882

AUTHOR: Oppl, Ladislav (Engineer, Doctor, Candidate of sciences); Smid, Karel
(Engineer)

TITLE: Ventilation of forging shops

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, ¹⁹no. 12, 1964, 877-882

TOPIC TAGS: metal industry, ventilation engineering, ventilation fan, working conditions

ABSTRACT: The article describes a study that took place in 1959 to 1963 in 31 shops of 10 different plants. Temperature increases, concentration of dust and of carbon monoxide were investigated. On the basis of the study a suitable method for the designing of ventilation ducts was established. In some of the shops temperatures of 5 - 10°C above the surrounding areas were found. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 7 tables, 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Oppl - Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani, Prague (Institute of Hygiene of Work and Occupational Diseases); Smid - Hutni projekt, Prague (Metallurgical Project)

Card 1/2

L 62762-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5021408

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, GO

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 005

JPRS

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Card

2/2

L 00641-67 EWP(E)/ETI JD

ACC NR: AP6026585

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/002/0077/0083

AUTHOR: Jokl, Miloslav--Iokl, M. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Smid, Karel--
Shmid, K. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute for Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Prague (Ustav hygieny
prace a chorob z povolani); Metallurgical Projects, Prague (Hutni projekt)

TITLE: Temperatures at the production stations in metallurgical plants and their
evaluation

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 2, 1966, 77-83

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic industry, industrial condition

ABSTRACT: Various methods used at present for the evaluation of temperature
conditions in the locations where the operators must work are discussed. Among the
methods described P4SR index, heat stress index, and Giovanni's index are evaluated.
Better means of the evaluation of the working conditions are suggested. 270
locations in various plants in Czechoslovakia were investigated. Results of this
investigation were used to prepare standards for protection against radiant heat.
Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract]
[JPRS: 34,779]

SUB CODE: 05 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

UDC: 669:389.6: 669:613/614

SMID, L.

"Task of the machinery industry in assuring further development of our economy." p. 241.

STROJIRENSTVI. (Ministerstvo tezkeho strojirenstvi, Ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi a Ministerstvo automobiloveho prumyslu a zemedelskych stroju). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

SMID, Ladislav (R.S. Cehoslovaca)

Specialization in the machine constructing industry.
Probleme econ 15 no.8:36-48 Ag '62.

SMID, Ladislav, inz.

Importance of international division of labor for technical development. Tech praca 14 no.12:947-949 D '62.

1. Statni planovaci komise, Praha.

L 12318-63

EWP(j)/BDS

ASD/AFTTC

Pc-4

RM

S/081/63/000/005/075/075

AUTHOR: Smid, M.

TITLE: The separation of cotton from mixed cotton and polyamide or polyether fibers and determination of the degree of polymerization of cellulose

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 653, abstract 5T554 Textil (CSSR), v. 17, no. 6, 224-225)

TEXT: The separation of cotton (KhL) from its mixtures with polyamide or polyester fibers was conducted by means of selection of suitable solvents, which dissolved the polyamide or polyester parts of the mixture, but without damaging the KhL. The best results with mixture of polyamide fiber and KhL were obtained at 50°C using a saturated solution of $ZnCl_2$ or $CaCl_2$ in CH_3OH . The dependence of the degree of separation of KhL on the duration of the action of $CaCl_2$ solution was investigated. In the mixture KhL-polyester fiber the best results were obtained by using a mixture: phenol with monochlorobenzene (2:1), at 40°C for 24 hours or for 5 hours at 60°C. The determination of the average degree of polymerization of cellulose of the separated KhL by this means showed that under these conditions no chemical damage occurs. Therefore, there is a possibility of observing the influence of separate operations of the technological process on the chemical destruction of KhL in mixtures. I. Kalontarov

Card 1/2/

SMID,M.; BERNAN,M.

Ergot pigments. Cesk. farm. 14 no.1:21-25 Ja '65

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.

SMED, Miroslav

Designing worksites for work from the anthropometric point of view. Stroji vyr 13 no.2:82-84 7 '65.

1. Zavody V.I.Lenina National Enterprise, Eisen.

3166. Determination of reducing corticosteroids in adrenal extracts. Z. Pádr, M. Smíd and O. Šiblíková-Zbudovská (*Českosl. Farmac.*, 1955, 4 [2], 60-62).—The drawbacks of current colorimetric methods are discussed. Reducing impurities present in most raw extracts invalidate the results, as the reagents used, 2:3:5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (I) and 3:3'-[3:3'-dimethoxy-4:4'-diphenylene]di-(2:5-diphenyltetrazolium chloride) (blue tetrazolium) (II) are non-specific. Paper chromatography, followed by treatment with I, cutting out and eluting of the various coloured portions, and subsequent determination was found subject to many errors and gave too high results. The chromatogram was therefore eluted without carrying out the colour reaction *in situ*. Two identical samples were chromatographed side by side. One was used for detection with I and II and the other was cut out accordingly. The cuttings were separately eluted and determined colorimetrically. The method was found quant. to ± 5 per cent. or better for many corticosteroids, though colour calibration curves are given for only two of these; they are in good agreement with published results. The chromatography was carried out on Whatman No. 1 paper impregnated with formamide, the developing solution was benzene-chloroform (4 + 1), and the eluting agent was 86 per cent. ethanol. A. O. JAKUBOVIC

Smid, m.

853. The determination of ascorbic acid with tetrazolium salts. Z. Padre, M. Smid and V. Sicho (Forschungsinstitut Pharm. und Biochemie, Technische Hochschule, Prague). *Naturwissenschaften*, 1965, 42 (8), 210-211.—The mixture to be analysed is run in n-butanol:acetic acid and water (4:1:5) in an atmosphere of N to produce circular chromatograms. Ascorbic acid becomes immediately visible at room temperature on being sprayed with alkaline tetrazolium salts, whereas reducing sugars do not react until the paper is heated in the drying cabinet. The method is sensitive to 16 µg of ascorbic acid. For quantitative work elution of the spots is recommended (no working details are given). E. KAWERAU

Skid, n.

Med ✓ Polarographic determination of copper and zinc in casein hydrolyzates. B. Kakač, M. Šmid, and R. Pribil (Research Inst. Pharmacy and Biochem., Prague). *Pharmazie* 11, 778-81 (1956).--In place of polarographic detn. of small amts. of Cu and Zn in injectable solns. of casein hydrolyzates, as heretofore carried out, detns. were made after extn. of the corresponding diethyldithiocarbamate (I) in AcOBt. By satn. of the I complex with Hg, the 2 metals are carried over in aq. soln., and after addn. of NH_4 buffer detd. polarographically together. (The AcOBt must be removed by distn. before polarography.) The newer method is easier and gives more precise and reproducible results than the older.
G. M. Hocking

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1. "Personality" is defined as the sum of the individual's traits, characteristics, and habits, which are the result of the interaction of the individual's genetic and environmental factors.
2. "Personality" is defined as the sum of the individual's traits, characteristics, and habits, which are the result of the interaction of the individual's genetic and environmental factors.
3. "Personality" is defined as the sum of the individual's traits, characteristics, and habits, which are the result of the interaction of the individual's genetic and environmental factors.
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8. "Personality" is defined as the sum of the individual's traits, characteristics, and habits, which are the result of the interaction of the individual's genetic and environmental factors.
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10. "Personality" is defined as the sum of the individual's traits, characteristics, and habits, which are the result of the interaction of the individual's genetic and environmental factors.

S.M.D., Jr.

SMID, M., inz.

Developing the Improvers' Movement in the fuel industry. Uhli
5 no.1:22 Ja '63.

4777-00

ACC NR: AP6000463

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0031/65/013/002/0082/0084

AUTHOR: Smid, Miroslav

ORG: V. I. Lenin Plants, n. p., Industrial Esthetics Group, Plzen (Zavody V. I. Lenina, n. p., skupina prumyslove estetiky)

TITLE: Designing of workplaces for women from the anthropometric point of view

SOURCE: Strojirenska vyroba, v. 13, no. 2, 1965, 82-84

TOPIC TAGS: industrial condition, working condition

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of measurements of 26 dimensions of women's bodies (e.g., height, eye-level and shoulder-level standing and seated, length of forearm, etc) for use in designing desks, benches and panels at which women work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: GO / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

0901 1245

SMID, Ota

"Fourier transforms and convolutions for the experimentalist"
by R.C.Jennison. Reviewed by Ota Smid. Aplikace mat 7
no.6:468 '62.

SMID, P.

"Why A Thrust Engine?", P. 498, (SVET MOTORU, Vol. 8, No. 16, July 1954,
Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SMID, Rayner.

Dissidence harms international solidarity. Vsem. prof. dvizh. no.12:
26-28 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Sekretar'-kaznachey Yedinogo profsoyuznogo tsentra Gollandii.
(Netherlands--Trade unions)

SMID, S.

Krozek, R.; Travnicek, F. Production of castings from magnesium alloys. p. 193.
SLEVAŘENSTVÍ, Praha, Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (TEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

SMID, V., inz. CSc.

Flow in rotors of radial turbocompressors. Strojirenstvi
14 no.9:653-656 S '64.

1. Czech Higher School of Technology, Prague.

SMID, Vekoslav
SMID, Vekoslav

Impression for detachable prosthesis. Zobozdrav. vest., Ljubljana
8 no.6:216-220 1953.

1. Referat na strokovnem sestanku Društva zobozdravstvenih delavcev
Slovenije junija 1953.
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

*impression for detachable prosth.)

SMID, Vekoslav

SMID, Vekoslav, dentist

Professional responsibility of woman dental technician. Zobozdrav.
vest., Ljubljana 9 no.1-2:44-47 1954.

(JURISPRUDENCE, MEDICAL

*liability of dent. technician, Yugosl.)

(LEGISLATION, DENTAL

*Yugosl.)